



AN

APPEAL

TO THE

HUMANE,

ON BEHALF OF THE MOST

DEPLORABLE CLASS OF SOCIETY,

THE CLIMBING BOYS,

EMPLOYED BY THE

CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS:

BY

J. P. ANDREWS.

VAGITUS ET INGENS

INFANTUM -

VIRGIL

LONDON:

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opposite BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

1788.

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PREFATORY ADDRESS.

THE earnest wishes of a deceased friend, " that his plan might not entirely fall to " the ground," joined to the encouragement of a near and much respected relation, have tempted me to undertake the support of a cause which has appeared, fince the death of its great Advocate, to be totally abandoned. With a heart, I will be bold to fay, as warmly glowing on behalf of humanity, as that of the good Hanway, although with faculties and influence far inferior, I stand up the Advocate of oppressed Innocence. When I have told the affecting tale, when I have sketched out an easy Plan for their relief, I have done all that an Individual, unconnected with the Legislature of his country, can do. I must, at that period, furrender the glorious task of relieving the most undeservedly wretched of human beings, to the hands of those, whose station, at the same time that it gives them the power, charges them with the duty, of fupporting helpless innocence, and counteracting illegal oppression.

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oppression. And may that Being, who can with less than a breath, reduce in an instant The sons and daughters of luxury to a state even more exquisitely wretched than that of the miserable creatures for whom I plead, grant to my pen those powers of persuasion, to which, I am conscious my abilities, abstracted from the cause I serve, have no title!

J. P. ANDREWS,

Brompton, Jan. 1788,

P. S. I ought not to forget returning grateful acknowledgements to Mr. Hanway's executors, for their kindness in permitting me to make use of The Copper plates belonging to his work. Mr. H. S. Woodfall, Printer of The Public Advertiser, who has, without the least gratuity, permitted the letters which originally composed this work, to appear, in a regular succession, in his Paper, deserves, also, most particular thanks.

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AN

APPEAL

TO THE

HUMANE.

THE loss of the humane Jonas Hanway was severely selt by every one of those benevolent institutions which this country, in preference to all her neighbour nations, can boast. But one wretched race of unprotected beings have infinitely the greatest cause for lamentation. By his decease they have lost a steady patron, an unwearied friend, whose discerning and compassionate eye disdained not to pierce through the horrors of ignorance, obscurity,

obscurity, disease, poverty, rags, and the most exquisite filthiness, in order to discover and relieve the oppressed and neglected innocent beneath them. The humane reader will instantly conceive that the CHIMNEY-SWEEP-ERS are the unfortunate objects whom I now point at. Hanway possessed, besides the best of hearts, an uncommon power of persuasion. He had thoroughly studied mankind, and fometimes by his method of telling the melancholy tale, fometimes by perseverance, but never failingly at length, by the weight which the known excellence of his character gave him, he always succeeded in his plans for the benefit of fociety. Had he lived another year, he would probably have realized his ideas, have formed these harmless and necessary, though cruelly treated beings, into a regular community, and would have given them health, cleanliness, and protection. But HE IS NO MORE! and this truly beneficent scheme utterly deserted. No very large sum of money is wanting, but merely enough to supply the costs of an act of Parliament - a circumstance

umstance absolutely necessary towards the accomplishment of the plan, No! an active, zealous friend to what ought to be the general cause of humanity, one who will revive that benevolent system which drooped and sunk with Hanway, one who by fleadily pursuing the defign sketched out by that friend to his fpecies, and by carrying into Parliament fuch a Bill as may place these poor children under a legal protection, may fecure to himfelf the bleffings of every humane heart, and be amply rewarded for his pains by the consciousness of having restored to the comforts of society hundreds, who, by no fault of their own, are devoted to unpitied misery. To excite such a protector, fuch an advocate for the diffressed, is the motive for this undertaking. With this view I mean to state to the public, in as forcible a manner as my abilities will permit, the present condition of the most truly pitiable rank of beings which even a fanciful imagination could suppose to exist. That book which he, whom I am proud to call my friend. published, will supply me with ample materials. fials, and to the catalogue of those various miseries which the unfortunate chimney-fweepers, by his account, undergo, I can add, 'tis with horror I speak it, some, which possibly never came to his knowledge, or which, perhaps, he thought too hideous to be exposed to the public eye.

The misfortunes of those unfortunate children, on whose behalf I address the public. commence at a very early period in their lives. Many of them begin their course of hardships at five years of age. Parishes were used to bind the children of the poor to Chimney Sweepers, but to the honor of humanity, there is reason to believe that this abuse exists in very few places, if any. The climbing boys, (for this is the technical distinction of the class I speak of) are generally taken from the illegitimate children of the lowest kind of people, from the vagabond orphans who wander about the streets; or; lastly, from the numerous families of fuch parents as will, for twenty or thirty shillings, confine their hapless offsprings

to danger, disease and profligacy for the terms of seven years.

It is a strange indulgence tacitly given by our laws, that the Master Chimney Sweeper, (generally one of the lowest and most brutal and ignorant of the creation,) should be permitted to take as many children as apprentices, and at as early an age, as he pleases, whilst a weaver in Spitalfields is confined to a certain number, left he fhould breed more young persons to the trade than can be maintained by bim, or it. In consequence of this inconsistent allowance, the fituation of these wretched infants is greatly more deplorable than it would otherwise befince many of the more unprincipled mafters, being under no limitations whatever, take apprentices without end, gain money by letting their work out to those who have more customers than themselves, and take little care for the fustenance or cloathing of the poor innocents whom the law, even supposing christianity of no weight, furely ought to force them to treat, at least, with some degree of humanity.

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And

And what defence can an unprotected infant oppose against blows, filth, and famine? To what friend can the helpless sufferer complain? The very name of his occupation, and his own unhappy appearance, convey to the young an idea of terror, to the adult of ridicule. *

In the benevolent Hanway's book written in favour of our poor injured, helpless clients, I find the following pathetic description of the general course of that life to which these unprotected infants are destined.—

"We may figure to ourselves, the boy called "from the bag of soot on which he slept,

" oftentimes walking a mile or two to his

" work. We feldom behold his nocturnal

" toils.

^{*} A stronger instance of this aukward circumstance cannot be given, than, that the writer of these pages has been forced to avoid the word Chimney-sweeper in his epistolary Address to the Public, lest he should raise the Smile, where he would wish to cause the Tear.

"toils, and combats with the literal powers

"of darkness; but in the day we frequently

"fee him blasted wirh chilling cold, wet to

"the skin, without shoes, or with only the

"fragments of them; without stockings; his

"coat and breeches in tatters, and his shirt in

"smutty rags; sometimes with sores bleeding,

"or with limbs twisted or contracted; whilst

"his misery is rendered more pungent by his

"talk-master, who has no feeling of his for
"rows!—You who have the hearts of men,

"and who have opportunities of seeing hu
man misery, will contemplate the condition

"of these poor beings, and judge if this pic
ture bears a genuine likeness!"

To alter a fingle word of a picture, of an address, like the foregoing, would be an unpardonable flight of presumption. The excellent author wrote from his heart, and sincerely do I pity those who can read his words unmoved.—If ought can be wanted to impress them on the minds of their readers, this awful consideration may be added, that the very hour

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when

when he composed the work whence this paragraph is taken, he knew himself to be possessed by an incurable, a mortal disease. From such a man, so situated, every sentence ought to be attended to with reverence, and the whole should be respected as an admonition from the tombs,

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The prefent crisis feems remarkably formed for the benefit of that cause in which I wish to . interest the public. At a time when reformation is judged to be absolutely connected with the fafety of the State, and when so considerable a share of attention is paid to the manners of the rifing generation, can it be any way confiftent with reason to leave many hundreds of our youth, not only utterly uneducated, and uninformed as to religious duties, but absolutely and literally expelled from every poffibility of attending Divine Worship, or any of those excellent schools which have already given an air of decency to the behaviour of our younger people, on a day which they used to treat with unbecoming levity? Yet such is the

the case of these unfortunate beings, the Chimney-sweepers boys. Their good advocate,
Jonas Hanway, mentions an anecdote of "a
"little band of them, who although they had
"the fortune to be supplied with Sunday's
cloathing, yet being proclaimed by their
faces to be Chimney-sweepers, were driven
contemptuously from a church (into which
curiosity, or perhaps a better motive, had
carried them) by the beadle, with this taunt,
"— "What have Chimney-sweepers to do
"in a Church?"

To this let me add, that out of the many of these poor infants, whom I have talked to concerning their way of life, I never yet met with one who had frequented any church, or who had any idea of religion. This cannot be right in a civilized nation, yet it must and will continue so, until a superior power shall compel the masters to let their boys be thoroughly washed and cleansed on a Saturday; then, indeed, they might be in a capacity to be admitted to Divine Worfship,

ship, and to partake of the benefits which the community receive from Sunday Schools,

ones Tanway, directions an anocaste of "In

Perhaps it may be alledged, that " there " must be hardships borne by some ranks of " life, that chimneys must be fwept by little boys, and that it is mere declamation to en-" large on diffreffes which, from the nature of " Society, must ever exist." That our chimnies * must be swept by children, is, I fear, too true. They are generally built, as a skilful mechanic has informed me, in fuch a manner as to make that humane method used in Edinburgh and other places (of cleanfing them by means of a broom, a rope, and two men) impracticable. But are we not bound, not only by humanity, but justice, to exert ourselves in making comfortable, if possible, the state of those who render us such essential services? Without whose affistance we could not enjoy. the comforts of a focial hearth, without whose dreary labours we should be in perpetual hazard of losing our property, and even the ex-

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This point however is by no means entirely clear.

iftence of ourselves and families? Let me here repeat, that these wretched instruments of our fecurity have not chosen for themselves this most perilous and unhealthy profession. Infants as they were, they could have no fore knowledge of the miseries they were to sustain, no power to avoid them, could they have been fore-known. Transmitted from the hovel of a starving parent, or from that manfion of wretchedness the dwelling of an unfeeling parish nurse, to the filthy cellar of a grim mafter, they can only fubmit and fuffer. Here let me introduce the energetic words of the benevolent advocate for these most pitiable creatures, " The poor ob-" jects which I now recommend to your par-" ticular care and protection, are generally in " a miserable condition, without any guilt of " their own, unless it be such as is taught " them by the diffolute practices, or gross " negligence of their masters. The situation " of the great majority of the chimney sweep-" ers boys would be very hard, were there no " evil attending their calling, beyond that " which unavoidably arises from the nature of

"it, for it is generally acknowledged to be more than human nature can well bear; but when in addition to it, we consider what they suffer by the ferocious ignorance of one master, the griping penury of another, the avarice of a third, and the obduracy to which a general custom gives a sanction, we may with great propriety say, that humanity is injured; her great principles are violated, and she is constrained to cry aloud for redress."

We have now traced the poor climbing-boy from his earliest years: And at the tenderest age, when infants require, and generally receive, the affectionate attendance of a parent, we have seen the unhappy, innocent being, torne from every domestic comfort, and placed under the command of a master, probably as harsh as the want of education and of religious and social principles can make him; here we have observed the poor, little, defenceless wretch innured to hunger, cold, and ceaseless silth; sometimes driven up chimnies, by dints of menaces, nay by actual scorching, (for, be it known

known to the humane, that fuch infernal practices do exist) when such chimnies have been fo very narrow as to tear the skin and flesh from the backs of the helpless sufferer. We have feen him utterly deprived of every light which education can bestow, and totally incapacitated as to acquiring any knowledge of the religion of his country. But he has not yet been exposed to the public view as languishing under the most painful and pernicious diseases, nay worse, as deprived by his exertions for the fervice of the community, of any capacity for ever tasting social enjoyments, should he even, contrary to every probability, ever find himfelf in a fituation to partake of them. But be this horrid tale the subject of a future paragraph.

In beginning to speak of the visible diseases to which the Chimney-sweeping Boys are liable, I cannot serve the cause I plead more effectually than by giving Mr. Hanway's own description of one of these wretched objects with whom chance had made him acquainted:

"He is now twelve years of age, a cripple on " crutches, hardly three feet feven inches in " stature. He began to climb chimnies before " he was five years of age, his bones not hav-" ing acquired a fit degree of strength. The " fame treatment of the colt would be deemed " a transgression against all the rules of rustic " œconomy towards the beaft that perishes. " In consequence of this treatment, his legs " and feet refemble an S more than an L. " His hair felt like a hog's briftles, and his "head like a warm cinder. He was once " blind for fix months, but fill he did his work. " Notwithstanding his arduous contest with na-" ture for life and scanty bread, what attention " has been shewn him? - Being out of his " time of fervitude, as a reward for his labours " and fufferings, he is become an object of the " parochial charity. Not as a feaman maimed, " has he any claim to the chest at Chatham, or " any other cheft, but what pure humanity " directs."

[&]quot; He adds to this description, " They (the

" climbing boys)' are generally bandy-leg'd,

" beginning to climb before the bone has ac-

" quired a folidity, the daily pressure necessarily

" gives the leg a twift, if it does not diffort

" the ancle."

Those complaints to which the wretched race of young chimney-fweepers are liable, which have hitherto been mentioned, are visible to every one whose compassion or curiosity tempts him to cast a look on these poor outcasts. The blood-shot eye, the tottering ancle, the distorted knee, characterize the oppressed fraternity. But what are these infirmities, difgusting and painful as they appear, compared to the diseases which lurk within, unfeen; diseases which, after they have exposed the helpless sufferers to the most torturing operations, leave them at length for ever incapacitated to enjoy the domestic sweets of life. Painful and indelicate as is the task. I am bound, as the advocate for these most distressed of human beings, to expose the horrid tale to the public eye. It must then be told, that C 2 from

from the constant and straining exertions which. these ill-treated infants are forced to employ in climbing chimneys, at an age too when their joints are by no means endued with firmness enough to support the incessant fatigue, a cancerous diforder frequently attacks the most tender and delicate parts. This being generally unheeded at first, and its malignant properties being nourished by the heating quality of the foot, aided by the perpetual state of unwashed dirt and filthiness in which these wretched children are kept, at length increases to a degree which requires the care of an hofpital; nor then can the cure be often effected without fuch operations (nay amputations) as render the unfortunate lads complete eunuchs as those who are entrusted with the inner guard of an Oriental Haram.

Should I be suspected of exaggerating this odious story, let any medical attendant on the great hospitals of London be asked, and he will confirm every thing I have afferted.

In my last paragraph I left my poor Chimneyney-sweeper sunk in the lowest abyss of human misery; I left him deprived of even themost distant hope of those connections which render life valuable; I left him, after having struggled through penury, tyranny, and famine, a prey to pain and disease, destined to folitary poverty, and too probably the object of unfeeling ridicule. May I not presume that I. have awakened in the hearts of the humane, a spark of compassion for those oppressed children? May I not figure to myself the benevolent render of my letters, shedding a tear over the wretchedness of these useful, but cruelly injured beings, and earnefly wishing to have fome plan proposed for their relief? I wish that I were equal to this arduous task, but unhappily it is easier to describe distress than to point out its remedy. The most that I can do on this occasion, I will do. I will lay before. the public the plan which my benevolent friend. Hanway had formed, which, with one material. alteration only, feems calculated to relieve every distress under which the neglected beings whose cause I have undertaken, at present labor.

He endeavours first to find some method whereby chimneys may be cleaned without the necessity of sending (sometimes of forcing) unfortunate infants up the dreary and dangerous assent. He proceeds thus:

"It is also reasonable to suppose that this work might be done, as it is actually performed in Russia, by brushwood tied to a cord with a weight affixed, which carries it down from the top of the chimney, from whence it is pulled up again, and in a short time, by this simple method, the chimney is swept. Many of the twining passages for smoke in their stoves, are lest to clean themselves. At the same time, I apprehend it to be more than possible among us, for men to perform the whole work of chimney sweeping, partly by short ladders properly contrived to unite with each other; partly by brushes with long handles to unite in the same manner, so as

This idea, however, my benevolent friend appears to think hardly fo far practicable as to be reduced to common use. He therefore proceeds

" to be rendered portable."





Erect in posture, & in Strength confirmid; His smutty Task performed, he smiles unhurt!

ceeds to propose schemes for alleviating those distresses which it seems beyond his power utterly to abolish. His first proposal is, that the poor boys should be provided with such a climbing drefs of leather, as is used by their fraternity throughout Germany. It has a cap, which fecures their eyes, and, if necessary, their mouths. A cape covers the shoulders, and the knees, elbows, and backs, are fortified with additional pieces. With this armour they are enabled to perform their work without hazard to their knees or elbows, and when their task is done; they appear, (their drefs being thrown off) decent and cleanly, like their fellow crea-Leather, if it has linen or woollen under it, is not too cold to be worn. He then acquaints us that an attempt to introduce this custom into Britain was made not long ago, but failed for a reason which disgraces our national spirit and humanity.

[&]quot; If I am rightly informed," fays he, " it is

[&]quot; not twenty years since we had a similar dress

[&]quot; for these poor boys, made of sheep-skin, and

" it usually cost 7s. 6d. The waistcoat was
" laced on, and tucked under the breeches; and
" though some soot penetrated, it served as a
" great protection. This was the practice in
" the eastern parts of these cities: and why
" was it discontinued? because it cost 7s. 6d.
" and required to be renewed once or twice in a
" year. When a boy went up a chimney on
" fire, it was apt to parch and break the lea" ther; in consequence of which, it seems as
" if the masters were more inclined to burn
" the skin of a living boy, than of a dead
" sheep."

In 1773, an attempt was made by a number of respectable merchants of London, under the auspices of the benevolent Hanway, to relieve the distresses of the unfortunate Climbing-boys. By direction of this society, pathetic letters were written to the Master Chimney-sweepers, exhorting them "to treat their boys well, and not to take more under their care "than they were able to maintain;" recommending it to them also "to have regular indentures" dentures

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"in their fervice." These persuasions seem to have had some effect on many of the masters, and the poor boys in general, acknowledged that they were better treated than they had been; but the necessity of a five shilling stamp to each indenture soon annihilated the plan, and both masters and boys went on as formerly.

of any fystem of relief to which the Legislature could not be adduced to give its support, Mr. Hanway determined about two years before his decease toraise a subscription among his friends towards defraying the expense of an Act of Parliament, which might compel the masters to take apprentices regularly, might restrain them from taking too many, and at the same time might hold out such advantages to the masters, as should incite them to acquiesce in the regulations as to the treatment of the boys, which were to be inferted

ferted in the Act. The addition of fix-pence to the usual charge of a shilling for sweeping a chimney, would, as he apprehended, have accomplished this desirable purpose. And thus he computed it:

Out of 1800 persons living on the produce of sweeping chimnies in and about the metropolis, there are of climbing-boys about sive hundred.

The additional 6d. per chimney would a-mount to about 5250l.

This sum, allowing upwards of nine pounds each for the benefit of the climbing-boys, would certainly authorize Government, to demand of the masters a more close attention to the distresses and wants of the wretched children trusted to their care, insist on these poor creatures being properly clothed, washed and fed, and above all, to assign the just bounds of their service by legal and rational Indentures.

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Mr. Hanway proceeds in his letters to give the outlines of those regulations, which he wished to be established for the protection of the helpless infants employed by the Master Chimney sweepers, as Chimney-boys. He proposed to form the Masters into a Company, consisting of a Master, Warden and Court of Assistants, who should meet monthly to settle disputes between Masters and Apprentices; and who, in cases of difficulty, might apply for advice and exertion of powers to any two neighbouring justices.

But might the writer of these letters, without being charged with presumption, venture to differ from a man so experienced as his deceased friend, he would say that this "dernier resort"—this appeal to two Justices, seems to point out a method of shortening and sacilitating the whole plan; for surely two Justices are as proper to decide between Chimney-sweepers and their Apprentices, as between all other Masters and Apprentices. Why then form any Court or Company? why not rather D 2 include

include Chimney-sweepers, specially, among the many artificers, and others, whose contracts are cognizable by one or more Justices, under the several acts—13 G. 2. c. 28—20 G. 2. c. 19.—22 G. 2. c. 27. and 17 G. 3. c. 56.

To the before-mentioned regulations, Mr. Hanway adds the following ones—

No chimney-sweeper to act without a licence, which shall cost one shilling only, and shall be granted, for London, at the Chamberlain's Office; for Westminster, at a principal Rotation Office, where each master shall, in a book kept as a record, specify his abode, and the number of his journeymen and apprentices. And should he falsify, he shall be for ever disqualified from acting as a Master-chimneysweeper. And that no licence be granted to any but housholders who pay parish taxes.

That no boy shall serve, or be employed by any master chimney-sweeper without an indenture made according to a form annexed; and

all fuch indentures shall be registered at the places whence the licences are taken, otherwise to be deemed illegal, and to subject the master to a penalty.

That no boy be engaged as apprentice under the age of eight years, (at least.)

That no master shall let out his boys, under fourteen years of age, to hire.

That no master shall keep more than four boys as apprentices at one time.

That should any boy, at the expiration of his apprenticeship, not be able (from disease or otherwise) to go on in his business, the master shall give security that he shall allow somewhat towards a provision for him.—Five pounds is the sum which Mr. Hanway proposes. But perhaps the whole of this last regulation may bear a doubt.

No apprentice shall be sent to call the streets, under

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under the age of ——— years, and then, not without a journeyman to attend him.

No journeyman chimney-sweeper shall be allowed to take an apprentice.

Every master shall provide a fit dress for his climbing-boys, to guard them as much as possible against the friction and hazards of chimney-climbing. He shall also provide for, and allow to each of them a full suit for daily use, and another for the Sabbath-day; and the climbing boys shall have full liberty to attend Public worship and Sunday schools. The master shall also be provided with proper conveniences for the effectual washing of his boys, and shall oblige them to clean themselves, on their daily return from work.

No boy * shall be fent up any chimney to sweep or clean it, if the same be of less di-

menfions

^{*} Mr. Hanway affirms that there are many instances of boys being forced up into chimnies, so strait that it is morally impossible that they should return univjured or without imminent danger of their lives.

mensions than ——— by ——— inches; but the same shall be cleaned by some other means, that no life be hazarded thereby; nor shall any climbing-boy be sent up any chimney when on fire †.

Lastly, that to enable the masters to attend to the above provisions for the safety, cleanliness, and (in consequence) health of their climbing boys, also to encourage them to allow them better food and lodging, together with some suitable instruction, it shall be lawful for them to demand one shilling for cleaning every chimney, not being a kitchen chimney, and eighteen-pence for a kitchen chimney. ‡

Mr. Hanway then gives a copy of the proposed indenture, which judiciously recapitulates

[†] If the flames are violent, the boy fent up, cannot live—if they are not violent, they may be extinguished by other methods than the cruel one above forbidden.

It has been suggested, that this additional allowance to the masters is too large.

every obligation on the master as stated above, with this, and with an affecting quotation from a periodical work, I hasten to conclude an address, which, if it be not sufficiently well executed to move, at least shall not, by its prolixity, fatigue those who honor it with a perusal.

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Form

Form of an INDENTURE proposed by Mr. HANWAY in bis Work.

This Indenture, made the

day of in the year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty-: Between A. B. of the age of years, son of B. B. of the parish of , in the county of of the one part; and C. D. of ffreet. in the parish of , in the county of aforefaid, Chimney-sweeper, of the other part, Witneffeih, That the faid A. B., with the consent of the said B. B., his father, doth, by these presents, put and place himself apprentice to the faid C. D., to learn the art and mystery of a chimney sweeper; and with him to dwell and serve from the day of the date of

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thefe prefents, for and during the term of feven years from hence next enfuing, and fully to be complete and ended; during all which time the faid apprentice his faid master faithfully shall serve and obey, his secrets keep, and his lawful commands every-where gladly do and perform: He shall not haunt ale-houses or gaming-houses, nor absent himself from the fervice of his faid master, day or night, without his leave; but in all things, as a faithful apprentice, shall behave himself towards his faid master, and all his, during his said term. And the faid C. D., in confideration of the good-will which he hath and beareth towards the faid A. B., and of the faithful fervice so to be performed by him, doth hereby covenant, promife, and agree to and with the faid A. B., that he the faid C. D., his faid apprentice in the art and mistery of a chimney-sweeper, which he now useth, shall and will teach and instruct, or cause to be taught and instructed in the best manner that he can; And shall and will provide and allow unto the faid apprentice, during all the faid term, meet, competent

petent, and fufficient meat, drink, washing lodging, apparel, and all other things necessary and fit for an apprentice (that is to fay) for his food, three wholesome meals every day, one of which to be of fweet found meat, with fmall beer, and in fufficient quantity; and for his lodging a bed and bedftead, with good whole blankets, and fuch other bedding as is necessary for rest and the preservation of And whereas, from the nature of health. the business of a chimney-sweeper, it is requifite for the boys employed in climbing, to have a dress particularly fuited to that purpose. which drefs is fit only for that part of the occupation, the faid C. D. doth hereby also covenant, promife, and agree, to allow and deliver to the faid apprentice, during the term aforefaid, over and above the faid drefs proper for climbing, two whole and complete fuits of clothing, with fuitable linen, stockings and shoes, one to be worn on the week days, at fuch times of the day as the faid apprentice shall not be employed in his bufiness; and the other on the Sabbath-And further, That the faid C. D. day. **shall**

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fhall and will cause his said apprentice to be thoroughly washed and cleansed from foot and dirt upon his daily return from his work; and he shall attend at the public worship of God constantly, twice every Sabbath-day; and shall teach his faid apprentice, or cause or procure him to be taught, the Lord's Prayer, the Belief, the Ten Commandments, and such further knowledge as may enable him to understand and practife the duties of a Christian in in his station. And moreover, that he the faid C. D. shall and will, at the end of the term of feven years, or other fooner determination of these presents, provide, allow, and deliver unto the faid apprentice, one new whole and compleat fuit of cloathing, exclufive of the common working-dress and dayfuit, with stockings and linen suitable thereto. And if at the expiration of the faid term the faid apprentice shall not be minded to follow the trade or business of a chimney-sweeper, or shall, from youth or bodily infirmity, be unfit to be trusted to himself, and have no parents or friends able and willing to receive and proand will use his utmost endeavours to procure for the said A.B. a master in the sea-service, or some other useful employment, and shall and will maintain the said A.B. at his own expence for such time, not exceeding over and after the expiration of the term asore-

over and after the expiration of the term aforefaid, as he the faid A. B. shall be unprovided with employment. In witnefs whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Sealed, &c.

I hereby certify, that the within-written Indenture of apprenticeship was registered in my office, pursuant to the act of parliament in that behalf, made and provided this day of 178. Folio.

E. F. Chamberlain.

The same in any other office where the entry of the indenture may be made.

APPENDEX.

Extract from a letter printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for September, 1786, and signed, "RACHEL weeping for her children."

T Am grieved that one of his [Mr. Hanway's | most humane schemes has been " neglected and forgotten. I mean that pa-" ternal relief which he implored for the most " miserable and helpless, and at the same time " the most innocent of the human species. -" Whom can I point at but those poor orphans " who are destined to sweep chimnies? They " undergo harder labour, and at the fame time " more dangerous and painful than flaves who work in mines. Let opulence and luxury, " as they roll along our streets, but cast their " eyes on those little wretched beings crouch-" ing under sheds and starving, with their eyes " fore and fmarting, and remember, that un-" der der all that fable hue they would, if washed, cleaned, and fed, be as attractive as the babes of wealth and family. The horrors of their situation are not to be painted. They are torne from a mother's arms, and forced into narrow funnels, where they are scorched alive! Yes! and are beaten if they shrink from that torture. Shall no hand but Mr. Hanway's be extended to alleviate their sufferings? What mother can press her own darling to her bosom, and not commiserate similar beings, deprived of every comfort,

FINIS.

" exposed to every hardship?

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6-11-19